

31 mm. collected at Vityaz Station no. 5185 on 27-vii-62 (24° 34' S., 108° 20' E., depth 0-200 m.).

In the literature there are records of adults and juveniles of *P. sedentaria* (Forskål) inhabiting the empty mantles of pelagic tunicates (Chevreux & Fage 1925, Mogk 1927, Barnard 1932, 1937, and Nagabhushanam 1960). However, there appears to be no record of the young forms of *P. colletti* Bovallius inhabiting the empty mantles of tunicates. Moreover, the duration of stay of the young instars and the size attained within the mantle-cavity by the species of the genus *Phronima* other than *P. sedentaria* (Forsk.), is not known. Therefore it is considered worthwhile recording, this interesting relationship, and the measurements of the adult and juveniles obtained. More information on the stages at which the juveniles desert the mantle in the different species of the genus *Phronima* would be worth recording.

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22. NOTE ON *MASTIGOCHIRUS QUADRILOBATUS* MIERS, AN ANOMURAN (CRUSTACEA: DECAPODA) NEW TO INDIA

Mastigochirus quadrilobatus Miers is an anomuran which has not been reported from India so far. During the course of our study on the systematics of the anomuran fauna of Waltair coast, 10 specimens of *M. quadrilobatus* were collected from Lawson's Bay area, Waltair. In this paper a short account of the diagnostic features of *M. quadrilobatus* is given.

Mastigochirus quadrilobatus Miers 1879

Diagnosis. Frontal margin with two submedian lobes flanked by a lateral lobe which is round and projects slightly beyond the median

lobes. Lateral margin with submarginal series of short transverse setiferous pits. Antennules and antenna short, third maxilliped rather slender. First pair of legs very long and very slender with the last joint especially greatly elongated and multiarticulate.

Measurement. Carapace length : 12.5 mm.

Distribution. Philippines.

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23. FORMS OF *DANAUS CHRYSIPPUS* L.

I was interested to learn from J. P. Donahue's 'An Annotated List of the Butterflies of Delhi' (1967, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 64 : 40) that an example of f. *alcippoides* Moore had been caught there fairly recently and that he considered it only a matter of time before f. *dorippus* Klug turned up also. In my twenty-four years collecting in India—in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bengal—I never saw an example of either form. I did, however, have the good fortune to rear an example of the far rarer f. *amplifascia* Talb. from a chance found larva in Calcutta. Talbot recorded only five known specimens of this form, not including mine, and, for those who are unacquainted with it, it can be described briefly as having the white spots of the pre-apical band extended inwards along the interspaces to the discocellular.

Although there are constant differences between the African, Asiatic and Australian races of *chrysippus* in the pre-apical markings of the forewing and in the extent of the white in the hindwing of ff. *alcippus* Cr. and *alcippoides* Moore, I consider that there are basically four forms, namely :

- chrysippus* L., with black and white pre-apical marking in the forewing and brown hindwing.
- dorippus* Klug, with no black and white pre-apical marking in the forewing and brown hindwing.
- alcippus* Cr., with black and white pre-apical marking in the forewing and white hindwing.
- albinus* Lanz., with no black and white pre-apical marking in the forewing and white hindwing.